WASHINGTON.

THE THE PARTY OF T

A Criticism on the Political Attitude of the President.

INACTION OR MASTERLY INACTIVITY?

The Senate Vote on the Bland Bill.

Balance of Power in the Hands of Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana.

THE RECOGNITION OF DIAZ.

Beneficial Effects of Mr. Belmont's Letter to Governor Hendricks.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1878. THE BENATE VOTE ON THE BLAND BILL-DEFEAT OF THE VETO IN THE HANDS OF MR. KELLOGG OF LOUISIANA-THE PRESI-DENT'S COURSE CRITICISED BY A WELL WISHER.

The vote on the Bland bill, with the Senate amend ment giving the profits of comage to the Treasury, will, according to the best attainable information

For the bill-Republicans-Messrs. Alison, Booth, Bruce, Angus Cameron, Don Cameron, Chaffee, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry, Howe, Ingalis, Jones, of Nevada; Kirkwood, Matthews, McMillan, Mitchell, Oglesby, Paddock, Ptumb, Saunders, Spencer, and Windom; and democrati-Mesars. Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, West Virginia; Eustis, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Jones, of Florida; Johnston, Maxey, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Morgan Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace and Withers, with Davis, of Illinois, independent-in

Against the bill-Republicans-Anthony, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Humlin, Hoar, Morrill, Rollins, Sargent and Wadleigh; democrats-Barnum, Bayard, Butler, Dennis, Eaton, Hill, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Randolph, Whyte-in all 24.

It will be observed that in this sist twenty-three republicans, twenty-five democrats and an independen vote for the bill, and thirteen republicans and eleven democrats vote against it. It will also be observed that two Senators—Patterson and Sharon—are left out as absent, and that the name of Senator Kellogg does not appear on either list. If the vote should stand as above recorded-jorty-nine to twenty-jour-without Senator Kellogg, his vote cast either way would decide the question; and people who have been studying the of the bill are now bustly asking how Mr. Kellogg is likely to vote. So far no one appears to have got a satisfactory answer to this rather important question. Mr. Kollogg has not yet committed himself. He has not spoken on the bill and he did not vote on the Matthews resolution. He left his seat while the vote was taken, and did not reappear until it had been declared. Whether Mr. Kellogg onjoys the situation is not known, but unless his reputation as a cunning and adroit politician is utterly false he will see to it that his own political aims shall not suffer by reason of this accident of his bolding

the key of the silver chest. The Silver bill, as is seen above, splits both parties square across the middle. It does even more. The President is supposed to have a small party of his own in the Senate, consisting, according to the best information, of Senators Hoar and Matthews. But even this party, which is not too numerous to walk under one moderately sized umbrella. is fatally divided on the silver question. Nor is this all. There is no question likely to come before the present Congress, except that of a contested election. which both parties will not split ; and it might b added that a contested election is the only case in which a partisan vote is impossible. Take Mr. Wood's Tariff bill. It is a distinctly democratic measure, but get republican votes in both houses.

"Why don't you hold a cau;us?" a democrat w asked the other day, and he replied at once, "What is the use? Everybody now votes as he pleases. The republicans held some caucuses a while ago, but they could not agree on anything." And that describes the exact situation—everybody votes as he pleases, the republicans in the House maintaining, however, somewhat better discipline than their opponents, because they have a few watchful and influential leaders whom the rank and file at the last session grew accustomed

The weak point of the republicans is that they ar afraid of their shadows, as was shown in a very droil way just before the recess, when a democrat offered a bill for universal amnesty. Mr. Garfield, the leader of the republican side, remarked that it it we amended so as to grant amnesty to all who would apply to the Attorney General for it the bill would doubtless be passed unanimously, as the republicans would support it. The democrats at once accepted this amendment, whereupon the republicans faltflibustered awhile, and finally almost the whole of them voted against it, including Garfield himself.

The political situation is such that a President wh had a real and living profession of faith, or who wished to steer the ship of State in a given direction, especially if that direction happened to be the righ one, could easily carry his policy in both houses if he were a true leader of men, with will and faith and distinct purpose in his head. Disintegration cannot go much further: at least it ought not for sponsibility among members might lead to mis chievous jobbing. Whether there is yet a tendency in the mixture to crystallization cannot be dete mined except by experiment. Political chemistry is not yet an exact science. But the greater question is whether the President has the will or the ability t bring order out of this political chaos. He is certainly not in a hurry to interfere. He looks on tranquilly, and is so far a puzzle to all who do not think

him incapable of controlling the situation.
"Is it masterly inactivity or is it inaction?" asked s sincere friend of his in conversation to-day, and recalled some words of Mr. Calhoun, in which the latter, in a great debate in 1846, defined the difference between the two for the instruction of Senator Allen, of Ohio, since famous as "Otebillallen." Said

Nothing can be more unlike than inaction and what is called masterly inactivity. They are as wide apart as the poles. The one is the offspring of indosence, ignorance or indifference. The other is the result of the projoundest sagnetty and wisdom—a sagnetty which looks into the operations of the great causes in the physical, moral or political world, which by their incessian operation are ever changing the condition of nations for good or evil, and wisdom which knows how to use and direct them when acting favorably by slight touches to facilitate their progress and by removing impediments which might seem to thwart or impede their course, and not least, by waiting patiently for the fruits of their operations. He who does not understand the difference between such insectivity and mere inaction—the doing of nothing—is still in the horn-book of politics, without a gimpse of the higher elements of statesmanship by which a country is elevated to greatness and prosperity.

"Is it masterly inactivity, or is it inaction, which Nothing can be more unlike than inaction and who

"Is it masterly inactivity, or is it inaction, which we see in Mr. Hayes's course?" continued the politician who had recalled Mr. Calboun's definition. that a great deal depends. It, as some of his Ohio assert, he is myrely a contrmed optimist, a man who habitually persuades himself that what ever happens is good enough, then he may turn out to be not merely a cipher in the Presidency, but worse than that, especially if some day he should wake up panic struck. But if he is really and anxiously watching the course of politics he has an opportunity for the exercise of wise and beneficent statesmanshi which does not often recur. For my part the Message My confidence was shaken when I saw that he per-

sion scemed to me to show that the President did not clearly comprehend his own policy; and also because the times are such that the President, if he saw into the future, as he ought, being President, ate a thoroughly sound man on all the questions now to arise, as Spofford is, instead of a mere adventurer and political gambler like Kellogg. Spofford would have helped by speech and vote to defeat the Silver bill; but what will Kellogg do? Who knows? The defeat of the New York nominations gave me another shock; not because the Presi-dent was beaten by Mr. Conking; but because of the causes which led to that defeat, and which lay primarily in the feeling among Senators that Mr. Hayes was not consistent. He had commuted to office his own favorites, and now he sought to expel of his deleat. But even more than this, he endeavored to remove Arthur and Cornell, while he retained Simmons, reappointed Filley in St. Louis, and worst of all, kept in office Madison Wells in Orleans, a man of whom General Sheridan's report spoke in just terms, as both disreputable and mischievous. That is to say, the President had destroyed his moral predominance over the Senate by his own acts, and he either did not choose or did not know how to make friends in the common way by the use of patronage. His deleat in the New York nominations placed Mr. Conkling at the head of the republican party; but it did more than that, it prestrated the President's influence. Since then the Senate has fought over the nominations on no principle whatever; and a good nomine tion like that of Williamson in New Orleans is as ikely to be beaten as a bad one. It is not proper to blame the Senate for this; it is the President who has demoralized the Senate. In October and November he could have commanded the confirmation of every nomination, and not merely by democratic votes. A firm, consistent and courageous course would have brought to him the greater and best part of the republicans. A large majority of the Senate, taking both parties together, favor good government, but they looked to the President for example and leadership and he has shown neither. Hence the demoralization which has come about and which has been increased by the maction of the President on the silver question, which does not inactivity. It may be that his veto will defeat the bill, though that is by no means certain in my judgment. But meantime the agitation, permitted by his inaction to go to such dangerous lengths, has already brought calamities on the country, in the stagnation of trade, the increase of bankruptcies and the return of our bonds. Sound statesmanship in the White

This is a tolerably severe judgment, but it is in the words of a member of Congress who has been one of the sincerest well wishers of the President, and it expresses the opinions of many good men here who are not affected by political hopes or resontments.

MR. BELMONT'S LETTER IN WASHINGTON -GEN-

House would have taken the greatest pains to give

assurance to the country and permanence to its

BRAL ATTENTION ATTRACTED. The letter of Mr. August Belmont in yesterday's HERALD has attracted general attention here and is spoken of as one of the ablest and clearest exposition of the silver question which has anywhere appeared. It has been sent in a number of cases by opponents of the Bland bill to their colleagues supporting that bill in the belief that it cannot fail to produce an impression on them if they desire to do right, and there is strong desire among the opponents of the bill that Mr. Bolmont's letter shall be immediately and very widely circulated throughout the country as a doc ment which will be of the greatest use to enlighten and inform public opinion.

"It covers the whole ground and states the question so clearly in every view of it and in so direct and manly a style that it will appeal to honesty and good sense wherever it is read," a Representative remarked to-day about it.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPART-MENT-A NEW RULE AND ANOTHER "BLOW AT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.'

A new rule just adopted by the Postmaster General creates a flurry in republican circles here. It has been the custom to ask republican representatives and Senators to nominate Postmasters for the smaller towns and for country districts, and the HERALD some days ago commented editorially on the printed circulars sent to representatives from the Post Office Department, asking them to recommend to these petty postmasterships. Postmaster General Key has now determined, with the approval of the President, that when vacancies of this kind are to be filled the postmaster of the largest neighboring city shall be required to select and recommend the persons to fil them, the department here of course passing upon such recommendation and holdselections are confirmed by the Postmaster General

Some Western members of Congress feel indignant at this loss of patronage. They believe it to be another insidious blow at the republican party, and are more than ever convinced that the President's Southern policy is a failure. Those, however, who re member how viciously the country postmaster used and who know the exact relation between the appoint ment of petty postmasters and the renomination of the change. It will generally be found that a man really fit to be in Congress cares nothing about such patronage and is glad to have it taken away.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1878. THE RECOGNITION OF DIAZ-VIEWS OF A TEXAN ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE TWO GOVERN-MENTS-DIAZ TO BE BENEFITED IN FITHER CASE.

Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, speaking of the consultation had yesterday at the State Department between Mr. Foster, United States Minister at Mexico, and the sub-committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Schleicher is chairman, says that he is generally in accord with the views of Evarts as to the course which the latter has taken in the matter of a recognition of the Diaz government. In other words, he thinks it wise to withhold the action of the United States government until the Diaz government may furnish ad-He does not think that the delay which has already occurred has been an injury either to the Unite States or Mexico, It the latter government can afford to wait, as has been said, so can the former. The non-recognition of Mexico will work in two wave First, the apparent nostile attitude of the Diaz gov argment to the United States in not having agree to its terms for recognition will have the effect of wise might oppose Diaz and render his government insecure by their opposition if directed to it. Next, t will cause Disz to use every exertion to maintain peace on the border and put Mexico on good behavior, so as not to provoke the United States or interrupt the conciliatory measures in progress. He also concurs with the general views of Mr. Foster relative to recognition, irre-spective of the question of the permanency of the Disz government. The conditions which have been submitted by the United States as precedent to recogunion-viz, the abolition of the free belt or Zon Libre and the guarantee of protection of American citizens from forced contributions or prestamos, resorted to from time to time by the various revolutionary factions in Mexico are believed to have een rejected by the Mexican government. The only thing to be done by the United States, therefore, is t withdraw from its position, and this would be held to be humiliating, but it is the only course left open i the United States is to proceed with recognition. As all these points were discussed in the negotiations atby Mr. Poster Mr. Schleicher thinks United States cannot, with proper respect to stacif, go forward with the consid eration of the matter of recognition. Mr. Schleicher is of the opinion that it is by no means sure that President Diaz can continue to maintain himself, and hence recognition on the part of the United States government would be of ne great avail to the parties interested. The consultation and other facts demonstrate that the recognition of the present Mexican administration on the part of England will depend upon that of the United

government great moral support at home. The im portance of recognition to the United States in a com-mercial point of view is very much overestimated, inasmuch as most of Mexico's commerce is now and has been since 1867 in the hands of the Germans there, and is so armly controlled by these people that it would not be materially affected by the action of our government. On this account the policy of delay which Mr. Evarts has carried out is well conceived and is calculated, as far as possible, create a bester condition of things on the border than would otherwise exist if the Diaz government were recognized. In the latter event the attempt to settle any future trouble would result merely in a volume of diplomatic correspondence, in which the Mexicans are said to be experts. Mr. Schleicher does not dony his belief that Dinz has gone as far as he possibly could to fulfil his intentions as signified. There is no doubt that he is sincere, but he is too weak. His hold of power is so precarious that he could not be expected o prove finally successful.

Mr. Schleicher further thinks that if Mexico had evinced a disposition, or even signified a willingness to meet the demands of this government, there would be some encouragement for the friendly action of the United States, but instead of that a point blank refusal is met. For the present this government must rely upon itself to protect its own interests on the border and not rely on anything which the Dias government can do. Mr. Schleicher perceives that this opinion is shared by both civil and military latter the belief is entertained that the Disz govern ment cannot last six months, and Mr. Schieicher ride ter of recognition. He quotes as a commentary on the the United States the fact that in 1861 the Mexican government, during the discussion of the tripartite alliance, offered, through its foreign Ministers to Great Britain, to accede to any terms that might be exacted to protect her subjects against revolutionary levies or forced contributions.

THE ELECTIVE PRANCHISE IN UTAH-HOW THE MORMONS PROPOSE TO HEAD OFF THEIR AN TAGONISTS.

Delegate Cannon, the Mormon representative in Congress, with the aid of the Mormon Legislature. low in session in Salt Lake City, is likely to defeat the non-Mormon delegates from Utah in their efforts to have Congress pass the bill regulating the elective franchise in that Territory. The justness and necessity of the bill now before Coppress has been forced upon the attention of the House sub-Committee on Territories, who are agreed that the people of Utah ought to have a secret ballot, but Mr. Cannon recently exhibited to them the graft of a bill introduced in the Mormon Legislature providing for a registration law and secret ballot, and on the strength this the House sub-committee have agreed by a vote of 3 to 2 to hold in abeyance their report on the Secret Ballot bill pending the action of the Utah Legislature on the Election bill now before that body The Utah Legislature continues in session until the 2d of March and the fact has been pointed out to Mr. Tur ney, chairman of the sub-committee, that the Election bill under consideration by the Utah Legislature was introduced in that body simply for the purpose of securing the delay that his committee has granted, which delay will, it is contended, render action by Congress on the Utah election bill impossible. Mr Turney has, therefore, telegraphed as follows to John Taylor, the President of the Mormon Church :--

I telegraph you as Chairman of the House sub-Committee on ferritories on the bill to regulate the elective franchise in Utab. We hold that bill pending the action of your Legislature on the bill shown our committee by Mr. Cannon. We prefer your action, but if you fail to act on that bill we will act. Answer.

Mr. Turney says that the Mormons shall not cheat subterfuge, and in the meantime he observes that such a despatch to the head of the Mormon Church is a recognition of the fact that all governmental mat-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1878. THE TREATY WITH SAMOA-RATIFICATIONS TO

BE EXCHANGED TO-DAY-ADVANTAGES ACCEU-ING TO THE UNITED STATES.

The ratifications of the treaty of friendship and ommerce between the United States and Samos will be exchanged to-morrow by Secretary Evarts and Mr. counsel and adviser, Mr. Colmesnil, will leave here for Samoa within a few days. They will be conveyed thither from San Francisco in a vessel of the North Pacific squadron. As by the treaty the harbor of Page Page is voluntarily ceded to the United States for a naval depot and coaling station, a survey of the harbo and adjoining waters will soon be made. This har-Wilkes to be the best in the South Pacific Ocean. The government of the Hawaiian Islands and that of the so far recognized the Samoans as an independent na tion, but it is presumed that other governments will follow the example. The present revenues of Samoa are about \$100,000 a year, but with (for the first time) a tariff law it is supposed the revenues will be increased to \$400,000.

United States are exempted from such duties The Samoan Islands are in a direct time from Sar Francisco to the Australian coast and the Pacific Mail steamors pass within sight of them. It is probable that the contracts will be made for the conveyance of mails to and from Samoa.

CHANDLER AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

NEW EDITION OF HIS LETTERS AND THE INDORSEMENT BY MR. GARRISON-A SUM-MARY AND DEFENCE OF THEIR CONTENTS.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1878.

A new edition of W. E. Chandler's recent letters about the Southern policy and the alleged Louisiana bargain has just been published, together with Willam Lloyd Garrison's letter and an introduction by Mr. Chaudler, in which he says that, notwithstanding the criticisms and denunciations which the letters have elicited, none of the statements of fact thereis have been effectively denied or disproved. No person named has made a dental over his own signature, and the various reported interviews have only con tained evasions or denials of facts not charge 1

ALLEGED ADMISSION OF FACTS.

The substantial correctness of all the facts stated in the letters is hereby reathrmed. Persistent attempts have been made by hostile newspapers to create the impression that the letters assail the title of Presi dent Hayes and propose to reopen the Presidentia election controversy. This misrepresentation wa prompted by the fact that the telegraphic reports of letters gave in full point numbered four relative to the fuffilment of the Louisiana bargain, bu only a brief summary of the remainder. An entire perusal of the letters will correct all misapprehenion on this point. They contain expressions like the following:-

Unquestionably he should have asserted in every possible way the moral and legal validity of his own title. Wisdom and honor, therefore, it seems to me clearly require that President Hayes should maintain his own rightfulness of title. Had be done so, in my belief the democraticery of fraud would have been the merest folly.

In fact, instead of assailing the Presidential title, one complaint in the letters is that President Hayes as himself effected a taint upon his own title by his betrayal and destruction of the lawful governments o South Carolina and Louisians and his abandonment of the principles of the republican party and adoption of the principles of the democratic party, which it is inconceivable that he would have done if be had believed in his own rightfulness of title and desired to stand by and vindicate it. Therefore, for shatever reagitation or reinvestigation of the Presiiential question may take place, the President and his advisers, the Louisiana bargainers, who sold their republican birthright for a mess of pottage, are responsible, and not those republicans who and repudiate the trade and the treason. It may also be added that it cannot be possible that the true interests of the republican party are to be subserved by denying or concealing any ings. If any such exist, discreditable or dishonoring to the republican party, or to the President, to Secre tary Sherman, or Senator Matthews, or Mr. Chandler confidence was shaken when I saw that he per-ted Kollogg to be seated in the Senate; not that

and saler for the future of republican principles and

the republican organization. SUYMARY OF THE LETTERS. The briefest possible summary of the points of the

letters is-

The briefest possible summary of the points of the letters is—

First—That President Hayes was chosen President by the republican party on a radical platform, pledging lederal power to protect human rights and lawful governments at the South, South Carolina and Louislana giving him their indispensable votes, and also electing republican State governments.

Second—That after his actual installation, secured by a prior secret bargain that he should do so, he actively and personally fore down the lawful State governments of South Carolina and Louislana and established rebei mob governments in their stead; violated the republican pledges to protect human rights and maintain the supremacy of the law; released a gromardecers whom he was elected to prosecute and punish; gave federal power at the South to rebei democrats; florified the rebel solders at the expense Union solders; taunted the black race with its heiplessness, and shamefully bonsted of his betrayal of it. Third—That this, his degradation of himself and his betrayal of his party, has annihilated its organization at the South, making republican ascendancy there impossible, and has aimost destroyed the party at the North, so that the only way to prevent a democratic victory in 1880, by reason of a solid South and a divided North, is to promptly repudiate an administration and a policy which is dishonoring, paralyzing and destroying the republican party. If to utter these facts and conclusions be treason let the most be made of it.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

HORRIBLE SCENE IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE-A MAN RILLED AND A WOMAN DANGEBOUSLY WOUNDED -A FATAL LOCALITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1878. A murderous fight took piace in a disreputable house nere to-day which resulted in the stabbing to death of a man and the infliction of probably falai wounds upon a disreputable woman, the proprietress of the place. The Jen is in the neighborhood of Fourth and Bainbridge streets, one of the worst sections of the city, infested with slums of the most villagous character, and the house in which the tragedy occurred seems to be lated.

A PATED LOCALITY.

It is at No. 341 Bainbridge street, and is now kept by one Emma Brown, alias Wylie. It has become notorious as the scene of many crimes and outrages.

by one Emma Brown, alias Wylic. It has become notorious as the scene of many crimes and outrages. A man was murdered here, another suffocated in a chimney while fleeing from justice and a woman recently committed suicide in one of its rooms.

BETAILS OF THE CRIME.

At half-past two o'clock this afternoon shricks were beard in the house kept by Brown and immediately afterward a young man came running into the street. He was caught and given into the bands of the police, who entered the house and lound the proprietress of the place. Emma Brown, lying on the floor with two probably fatal stabs in the side, and William Rowan, of No. 1,219 Castic avenue, dying of a murderous cut near the heart. An ambulance was sent for, but before the wounded man and woman coull be carried to the hospital, Rowan died. The man who was arrested leaving the house gave his name as Edward McGoldrick. He declared to the police that he did not see the stabbing done, but that a man named Billy Vanitice was in the room engaged in a quarrel with Emma Brown and Rowan, and when the woman and Rowan dropped to the floor wounded, Vanitice fied.

DETAINED AS WITNESSES.

Vanice has not been arrosted yet but McGoldrick and several abandoned women who live in the house are detained as witnesses. The murder caused a great crowd and much excilement in the neighborhood of the house and a pair of pickpockets named William Keily and Frank Fox were caught taking advantage of the confusion to ply their trade.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

INVESTIGATION BY THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLA-TURE.

TRENTON, Feb. 10, 1878. To-morrow afternoon (Monday) the House Commit mittee on Corporations, of which Major Harris, of Jersey City, is chairman, will commence to investi gate the coal combinations. Several presidents and superintendents of railroads have been subperhaed and superintendents of railroads have been suppostated and it is the intention to make the investigation thorough and soarching. Railroad companies proved to be in-volved in the combinations will be compelled to tor-ielt their charters.

THE BURNING MINES.

PREPARING TO FLOOD THE WORKINGS WITH WATER-DESTITUTION AMONG THE MINERS THROWN OUT OF EMP OYMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 10, 1878. The fire discovered in Wadesville shaft two weeks ago has bailled the skill of the engineers and bosses of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, and at last it has been decided to flood the immense workings by turning the course of several creeks into the mines, the same plan as adopted seven years ago at these mines. Preparatory to this the wagons, mules and tools are being hoisted out, and water will be turned in in a lew days. It is estimated that it will take six weeks to ill true mines, but there are so many more workings than when they were flooded before that it may take three months. It is certain that mining cannot be resumed inside of nine months or a year. The destitution caused is great, 400 men and boys being thrown out of work for an indefinite correction. being thrown out of work for an indefinite per many of whom are now leaving the neighborha seeking employment elsewhere. This shaft largery depended on by the company for heavy at ments of their best coal, and their loss now is mean

FIRES.

THE TROY TIMES BUILDING IN FLAMES --- A MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY EDIFICE DE-STROYED-THE LOSS AND INSURANCE. TROY, N. Y., Feb 10-10 P. M.

The Times Building and office are now in flames and it is probable that the whole establishment will be destroyed. The building was crected in 1871 and cost \$196,000 independent of the site. There is an insurance of \$35,000 on the building. The stock at material of the office are worth \$60,000; insured for \$30,000. At present the origin of the fire is unknown. The building was occupied, in addition to the Times office, by McCreary & Shields' Commercial College, Dr. Ross, dentist; Neary & Martin and J. C. Greene lawyers; M. I. Cummings, architect; W. Mower, bar ber, and Robert Wilson, manufacturing jew eller, all on the second and third There were also seven stores, occupied R. D. Bardwell, fancy goods; J. W. Cus jeweller; E. Everitt, art store; W. F. Bissell, pia J. Young, florist; C. A. Richardson, fine hardware. and B. Penfield, cigara. The total loss will not fall short of \$200,000.

FOUNDRY DESTROYED-WORK OF OF AN INCEN-

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Feb. 10, 1878. Stuart's foundry was partially destroyed this morn ing by an incendrary fire. The estimated loss is from \$40,000 to \$50,000; insured for \$24,000 in the North British, Royal, Stadacona, Northern and Royal Cana dian companies.

DWELLING HOUSES BURNED BY INCENDIARIES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1 NORPOLK, Va., Feb. 10, 1878.

An incendiary fire in the suburban portion of Norfolk, known as Atlantic City, destroyed two new dwelling houses this morning, occupied by and belong-ing respectively to Michael Dennis and Richard Thompsos. Loss \$3,000; insured in Northern com-pants.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.

VALUABLE STEUCTURE SPANNING THE SCHUYL-KILL DESTROYED-NARROW ESCAPE OF WORK-MEN. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 10, 1878.

About seven o'clock this morning one of the arches of the bridge over the Schuylkill River at South street fell in, carrying with it in rapid succession nine other arches and completely wrecking 300 feet of the bridge. The portion which gave way rested upon piles in a marsh on the western bank of the river, and this ping has oeen gradually stoking in the med. A large number of workmen were engaged in shor in the de-fective arch at the time of the accident, but they were warned in time and all escaped uninjured. The bridge was built of 100 and granite and cost origin-ally \$770 000. The loss by the accident to-day will be

about \$100,000.

The fail of the bridge created much excitement in the city and the scene of the disaster was visited by thousands of people during the day.

THE PRICE OF LUMBER.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba., Feb. 10, 1878. Want of snow has raised the price of lumber forty

NO HERRINGS FOUND.

HALIPAX, Feb. 10, 1878. The American schooner Lizzie and Namare is at this port from Fortune Bay, N. F. She could get no her-ring and was obliged to return in ballast.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Schooner Thomas G. Smith Ashore Near Ocean Beach.

A COLLISION IN THE DARK.

Officers and Crew Rescued by the Life Saving Station.

AN ITALIAN BARK STRANDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 10, 1878. The schooner Thomas G. Smith, Captain Alonzo Carson, from Georgetown, S. C., bound to New York, came ashore between Ocean Beach and Asbury Park at three this morning. The vessel has been ten days out, having sailed on January 31. The crew, consisting of seven men, were saved by the crew of the life saving station. The schooner is owned by L. Mathews, of Philadelphia. STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The schooner, when visited by your correspondent, was found high up on the shore, near a small stream or bay called Duck Cove, a short distance from Life Saving Station No. 7. Captain Carson was found in the life saving station, and stated that they hal a very rough passage; was off Squan Inlet last night about eight o'clock. "I stood off shore," he said, about six hours. A three-masted schooner collider with me last night about tweive o'clock. She carried away the outer section of my bowsprit. It was very dark at the time and I could just see her spars. When she collided I was standing off shore and was turned round. I thought I had got my right course again; started for the Hook. About three o'clock the men on shore fired their gan, a short time after we struck. It was very dark and I could not find the line. I feit perfectly safe, as the tide was falling, although the sea would sometimes break over our deck. About daybreak the crew from the iffe-saving station came out in their liteboat and brought us ashore. Only when we were getting off the schooner into the boat, which was tossed round pretty lively by the breakers, did we find the line that was shot by the life saving crew across the rigging between the spars. The mate had his arm broken when we stranded." THE CARGO.

The cargo consisted of 50 bales of cotton, 44 barrels of rice, 27 barrels of tar, 107 barrels of spirits of turpentine and 1,622 barrels of resin. Most of the deck load was washed overboard, and the beach is strewn pearly a mile with barrels of resin and tar. The wind is now blowing from the northwest and should it continue from that quarter it is thought the schooner can be floated after the case o has been un-

ITALIAN PARK GUISEPPE MASSONE ASHORE-THE CREW ALL SAFE-ABANDONING THE WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1878.

The Signal Service Observer at Cape Henry, Va., reports to the Chief Signal Officer, at five minutes to eight this morning, as follows:-

"The Italian bark Guiseppe Massone, Captain Marello, from Beifast to Baltimore, in ballist, came ashore near Life Saving Station No. 1 during the night; no passengers, and a crew of thirteen mon. She was discovered by the crew of the life saying station, who reported to the signal station at twenty-five minutes to seven A. M. She heads on shore; no leak or damage of any kind. She lies about four hundred yards from the beach, and is about one mile and a quarter south of the station. The crew remain on board, but can easily come ashore in case of any further danger. She requires immediate assistance, which has been telegraphed for to Norfolk. Communication has been opened with the bark by signals, a Signal Service man having been sent on board from the Cape Henry station, and the crew can be warned in case of approaching danger. Boats pass to and tro at present without trouble."

THE WRECE ABANDONED, The Signal Service station at Cape Henry reports to the Chief Signal Officer at five minutes past one P. M.

The crew of the Italian bark have abandoned the wreck, the captain, mate and Signal Service man remaining on board. The crew were assisted ashore by the Life Saving station in two boats. The boats At ; wo P. M. he reports as follows :-

The Signal Service observer on board the wrecked bark Guiseppe Massone says the vessel is setting in the sand last. The captain thinks of abandoning her soon unless the wind moderates. The steamer Dupont has just arrived and made soundings, but it is leared she is too small to do any good.

At three P. M. he raports that three lines have been thrown to the steamer, but she was unable to move the bark. The tide is falling and she is fast sinking in the sand. More help is needed. The life saving A SUMMARIZED REPORT.

The following is a summary of a report just re-

The following is a summary of a report just received at the Signal Office from Cape Henry:—

CAPE HENRY, Feb. 10, 1878—S:45 P. M.

To the Chief Signal Office from Cape Henry:—

The crew of the Italian bark worked all day gotting the anchor out astern and trying to haul the boat off. They also threw most of their ballast overboard, took in sail and took personal property ashore.

A wreck which came ashore at about hine o'clock last high was reported at the station at five minutes to seven A. M. to-day, and a report was sent to the Chief Signal Officer at ten minutes past eight o'clock this morning. The vessol was boarded at seven A. M. and at half-past nine A. M. communication was attempted through means of the international cable, but after waiting a reasonable time for a response, and none coming, Frivate Harrison was sent aboard fully equipped with flags of the Signal Service code to establish communication in that manner, which proved entirely satisfactory, communication being kept up all day in the Signal Service code. The bark came ashore about one-lourth of a mile south of her present position and drifted during the night to the place she now occupies. Her condition now is considered very precarious. The wrecking steamer Rescue is anchored abreast of the bark and is awaiting the arrival of the steamer Dupont, which is under contract to return at midnight and endeavor to pull the bark off. The life saving crew rendered all the assistance in their power, discharging ballast and bringing thecrew and their effects ashore.

THE METROPOLIS. ADDITIONAL BODIES IDENTIFIED-RIPORT OF

CAPIAIN HARRISON-ROBBERY OF THE DEAD BY SURVIVORS, FOOR WHITES AND NEGROES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1878.

The Signal Service station at the wreck of the Me tropolis reported at naif-past nine A. M. that a body belonging to the Metropolis was washed ashore inst night, one mile south of No. 3 station and fitteen miles north of No. 4. No marks of identification were given, The body was buried on the beach. BODIES. IDENTIFIED.

The following bodies are fully identified up to this time: -John Burnett, James McDonald, John Devenny, T. J. Nagle and others. ROBBERY OF THE DEAD. Captain Harrison telegraphs from the wreck station

to the Chief Signal Officer as follows:--LIFE SAVING STATION NO. 4, Feb. 10, 1878. To General Meyer, Chief Signal Officer, Washington.

To General Meyers, Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C. :—

Up to this morning I have taken up fifty bodies. The only things I have been able to recover on the bodies up to this time is a pocketknile and a bunch of keys on one, a passbook and brass-bandled knile on another, and a pair of specs. The bodies without any exception, have been robbed of all things whereby I could possibly identify them, I am satisfied from all that I can learn that the robbing was done in many cases by some of the survivors, and in other cases It was done by the lower class of whites and the negroes from the mainland, who seemed to think that they had a perfect right to take anything and everything they could lay their hands to. The fact is they not only robbed the dead by night, but also in open dayight. I have found some of the best men on this beach that I have ever met in my life, among whom I must mention Thomas J. Poyner, Joseph Baum, N. E. K. Jones, John Dunton and Captain Brock, all or whom have rendered me all the abi in their power, and were the men who helped to save the lives of many of the men, and in fact took ciothing off their backs and gave it to the survivors to make them comitoriable. I shall continue up the beach and will keep you fully advised of what I find. I hope to be able to get through with my work by Monday evening, so as to leave for home by fuesday morning.

ST. DOMINGO.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION-PORTO PLATA

St. THOMAS, Feb. 1, 1878. The revolution in St. Domingo still goes on. Porto Plata is besieged by the revolutionists and the inhab-Santiago fell into the hands of the insurgents, but has been retaken by the government troops. Trade is very much depressed in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs

THE RETURNING BOARD.

STATEMENT OF THE COLORED JURORS-A VER-DICT UNDER MISAPPREHENSION-THE VISIT-ING STATESMEN CERTIFY TO ANDERSON.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 10, 1878.
Louis Montplaisir and James Prince, the colored jurors in the Anderson trial, have stated to responsible parties that their verdict, "Guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court," the impression that this was tantamount to an ac-quittal, and that they were so informed by the other-jurors. Both are extremely young men, reither being over twentyliwo years of age, and it is claimed that Prince is disquainted as a juror, having been born in 1858.

1858.
A DESPATCH FROM THE VISITING STATESMEN.
Anderson his a despatch signed by Mesars. John Sherman, Stanley Matthows, Gardeld, Hale and Ditty, earnestly protesting his innocence of any fraud, and denouncing his true and conviction as the exhibition of bitter sectional partizanelly.

J. Madison Wells has been released on a \$10,000 bond.

EX-SENATOR WADE'S CONDITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1878. Ex-Senator B. F. Wade is no better to-day. The fever still hangs on and he is evidently weaker. His

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

CINCINNATI, Obio. Feb. 10, 1878.

Captain Mitchells, special agent of the Treasury Department, yesterday seized Dielendahl's distillery, at Fosters, and the rectifying house of Picifler & Co., of this city, for alleged violation of the revenue laws. THE PEMBINA BRANCH

WINNIPEG, Manitobs, Feb. 10, 1878.

The completion of the Pembina branch of the Pacific Railway between St. Boniface and the boundary line sixty-three miles, is to be proceeded with. It is be lieved that the uncompleted portion of this road is Minnesots will be built during the coming season.

SCHMEHL'S' SUCCESSFUL WALK. New ORLEANS, Feb. 10, 1878. Henry Schmehl, the pedestrian, completed at St,

Patrick's Hail his walk of 500 miles at seven o'clock this evening, finishing in 142h. 17m. 55s., having

forty-two minutes to spare. There was a large attend-ance including many ladies. Schimehl received sev-eral floral offerings at the finish. He says the climate here is all that can be desired for walking. Physicians pronounce his condition good. MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 11-1 A. M.

Indications. For New England, cloudy weather, areas of light snow, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds and rising barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clearing

weather, northwesterly winds and rising barometer, For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from northwest, stationary or rising temperature and pressure.

For the lower lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder, clearing weather, preceded by areas of light snow, northwesterly winds, rising barometer, possibly followed at west stations by failing barometer and warmer southerly winds,

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, colder northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, falling preceded at southeast stations by

rising barometer. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers will slowly rise. Off shore signals continue at Smithville, Wil-mington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatterss, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape May, Atlantic City, Cape Henry, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New

London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland and Eastport,

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmac, HERALD Building:—

ding:1877, 1878,
1877, 1878,
30 37 3:30 P. M. 41 37
28 35 6 P. M. 36 36
32 35 9 P. M. 35 36
36 37 12 P. M. 33 35 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 3 A. M. 30 37 3:30 P. M. 41 3 6 A. M. 28 35 6 P. M. 36 3 9 A. M. 32 36 9 P. M. 35 3 12 M. 36 37 12 P. M. 33 3 3 Average temperature yestorday. 36 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 33

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Johanna Sullivan, of No. 39 Cherry street, set fire to her clothing yesterday morning from a pipe which she had taken to bed with her to smoke, and was so severely burned about the body that her removal to Chambers Street Hospital was necessary.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Albert Keep, President, and Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; J. M. Camden, of West Virginia, and A. L. Hopkins, receiver of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, are at the Windsor. Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Republic, is at the Everett. Miss Rose Eytinge is at the Gilsey. Lieutenant Charles P. Perkins, United States Navy, is at the Brevoort. Captain Samuel Brooks, of the steamship City of Montreal, is at the St. Nicholas. C. Woolley, of Cincinnati, is at the Fifth Avenue. L. U. Reavis, of St. Louis, is at the Astor.

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